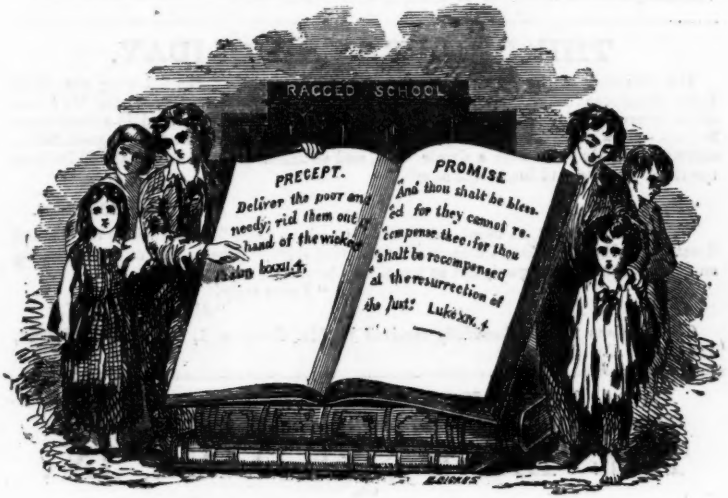
Price 2d.

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

No. CLII. AUGUST, 1861. Vol. XIII.


RAGGED SCHOOL
PRECEPT.
Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wicked.
PROMISE
And thou shalt be blessed for they cannot recompense thee: for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. Luke XIV. 4

"The word of the Lord endureth for ever."—1 Peter i. 25.

PROFITS DEVOTED TO RAGGED SCHOOLS.

LONDON:
KENT & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.
JOHNSTONE AND HUNTER, EDINBURGH; ROBERTSON, DUBLIN; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

* * All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 1, Exeter Hall, London.
Orders for Advertisements to be sent to Robert K. Burt, Printer, Holborn Hill,

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee beg with thanks to acknowledge the receipt of a parcel of Magazines and Books from F. Percy, Esq., a parcel of Books for School Libraries from Miss Loft, a parcel of clothing from the Highgate Ladies' Working Party for the "One Tun" Ragged School.

Omitted in acknowledgments last month—a parcel of Shirts, &c., from Mrs. Reade.

Donations of Clothing, &c., and books for forming Ragged School Libraries, will be thankfully received by Mr. J. G. GENT, 1, Exeter Hall, W.C.

THE CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY.

The Secretary of the RAGGED SCHOOL UNION has received the following note from LORD SHAFTESBURY, and shall be happy to receive contributions for carrying his Lordship's benevolent desires into effect. The fund thus raised will be used in aiding those Schools only who are too poor otherwise to give their Scholars a day's trip to green fields, and there supply them with a simple meal, and as much fresh air and childish frolic as the time, weather, and funds will admit.

"DEAR GENT, "*July* 19*th*, 1861.

"I must, as usual, ask your aid to raise a small fund for giving the Annual Treat to the Ragged School Children. I trust that there will be no difficulty in obtaining an adequate sum for so good, and so practically beneficial, a purpose.

"Yours truly,

"SHAFTESBURY."

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Gent, at 1, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C.

A BOOK FOR RAGGED SCHOOLS.

Just published, price 4d. sewed, 6d. cloth,

THE LAND WE LIVE IN;

OR,

England's History in Simple Language,

SUITED TO

CHILDREN IN SUNDAY AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.

BY WILLIAM LOCKE,

HON. SEC. OF THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, AUTHOR OF "LITTLE SERMONS TO LITTLE PEOPLE."

London: JAMES NISBET & Co., 21, Berners Street.

To be had by Ragged School Teachers at trade price, at 1, Exeter Hall.

A MASTER TAILOR, who has been engaged for Four years in the Industrial Class, of Twenty Boys, at the Refuge of the East London Shoe-black Society, having been suddenly thrown out of employment by the closing of that Class in the above Refuge, wishes for an engagement in a similar Institution.

Reference to Mr. Wise, the Managing Secretary, 4, Mansell Street, Whitechapel, E.

DR. CORNWELL'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

"Dr. Cornwell ranks among our very best editors of educational treatises. We have for many years used his 'English School Grammar,' his 'Young Composer,' and his 'School Geography,' as text books; and can testify, from daily experience, that, in practical utility to private students, and in perfect adaptation to the purposes of public instruction, they cannot be surpassed. The four latest contributions to the editor's educational series fully maintain his high reputation. The 'Geography for Beginners' furnishes an admirable initiation into the author's more elaborate manual of 'School Geography;' the 'Map Book for Beginners' is equal, in point of execution, to any atlas of its size which we have seen; while the 'Book of Blank Maps,' and the 'Book of Map Projections,' at once suggest and supply the true and only data for the rational and effective teaching of geography. On the whole we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend these and the other works of Dr. Cornwell to all who are engaged in the education of youth."—*Macphail's Literary Review.*

Just published,

MAP BOOK for BEGINNERS, 1s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. coloured.
BOOK of BLANK MAPS, 1s.
BOOK of MAP PROJECTIONS, 1s.

GEOGRAPHY for BEGINNERS, 8th Edition, 1s.
A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, 29th Edition, 3s. 6d.; with Maps, 5s. 6d.
A SCHOOL ATLAS, 2s. 6d. plain; 4s. coloured.

ALLEN and CORNWELL'S GRAMMAR, 31st Edition, 2s. red; 1s. 9d. cloth.
GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS, 37th Edition, 1s. cloth; 9d. sewed.
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CORNWELL and FITCH'S SCIENCE of ARITHMETIC, 7th Edition, 4s. 6d.
ARITHMETIC for BEGINNERS, 5th Edition, 1s. 6d.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Hamilton, Adams, & Co. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd.

SMITH'S PLACE (SOMERS TOWN) RAGGED SCHOOL.

The Committee have the pleasure of announcing that they have been enabled to purchase the premises mentioned in previous notices. They are situate in Brill Place, sufficiently near the present School, and well adapted for the various operations of a Ragged School, comprising accommodation for 300 Children and for separate classes, Mothers' and other Meetings, Lectures, &c. The Committee now earnestly request the kind aid of the friends of Ragged Schools in providing the amount necessary to pay for the repairs and alterations required.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Mirams, 35, Stanmore Street, Caledonian Road, N.; by Mr. Lyne, at the School, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, from Eight till Nine; or at the Ragged School Union.

SMITH'S PLACE (SOMERS TOWN) RAGGED SCHOOL.

Contributions of Toys, Trinkets, and other articles, useful or ornamental, made or unmade, are earnestly solicited for the Bazaar, to be held in the autumn of 1861, in aid of the Fund required for the extended operations intended to be commenced in the New School-rooms. Donations received as above.

J. E. EAREE,

BREAKFAST AND TEA CONTRACTOR,

50, HACKNEY ROAD, NEAR SHOREDITCH CHURCH.

J. E. E. respectfully begs to inform the Clergy, Superintendents of Schools, and others who are in the practice of commemorating their Anniversaries, etc., by Public Breakfasts and Tea Meetings, that he has every requisite for such occasions, comprising Tables, Coppers, and China to any extent, in a superior style, at extremely moderate charges.

J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

Rout Seats on Reasonable Terms. Vans, and every requisite for Excursion Parties, with the entire Management, taken by Contract.

COMMUNICATIONS BY POST IMMEDIATELY ATTENDED TO.

References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

Report on Borwick's Baking Powder, by Dr. Hassall.

"I have subjected *Borwick's* well-known *Baking Powder* to very careful analysis, both microscopical and chemical.

"I find, first, that the ingredients of which it is composed are pure and of good quality; and, second, that none of them are in the least degree injurious—it is, moreover, entirely free from alum.

"Altogether it is a highly useful preparation; indeed, it is indispensable in the making of unfermented bread, pastry, puddings, &c., and in all cases where yeast cannot be procured, as in country places and on board ship. (Signed)

"ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London, *Analyst of the Lancet Sanitary Commission, Author of 'Food and its Adulterations,' 'Adulterations Detected,' and other works.*"

BROWN & POLSON'S

B P

TRADE MARK

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The *Lancet* states, "This is superior to anything of the kind known."

First of the kind Manufactured and Patented in the United Kingdom and France, as explained with Engravings in *The Illustrated London News* of May 26th, 1860. Prepared without fermentation it is warranted to keep sweet for years.

It is respectfully suggested that the Trade Mark and name in full should be observed on each package, as similar articles are sometimes substituted or recommended as "the same," or "as good as BROWN & POLSON'S."

BROWN & POLSON, Manufacturers and Purveyors to Her Majesty:

Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

One Dozen Real Russian Ox Tongues for a Guinea.
Westphalia Hams, according to size, 8d. and 8½d. per pound.
Strasbourg Bacon, the prime cut, 10d. per pound.
Dried and Pickled Tongues, 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. each.
American Cheese, equal to Cheshire, from 7½d.
Stilton Cheese, from 1s.

SHEPPARD'S

CHEESE AND BUTTER WAREHOUSE,

88, HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, S.E.

CONSUMPTION,

And other diseases characterised by a rapid circulation of the blood, cannot be cured or even alleviated until the pulse is reduced. This can only be accomplished by the use of

OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL

As proved at the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, London. See *Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society's Transactions, Vol.* 42, *for* 1859; *Lancet*, July 9, 1859; *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1859, &c.

Prepared only by G. BORWICK, Sole Licensee, 21, Little Moorfields, London. Sold in 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 9s. Bottles.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS

(Perfected and Exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851)

Is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness, that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer, **M. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.**

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage, 1s.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage, 1s. 8d.
Umbilical Truss, 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post Office Orders should be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty, as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of *Weakness*, and *swelling of the Legs*, *Varicose Veins*, *Sprains*, *&c.* It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary Stocking.

4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each; postage, 6d.

LADIES' BELTS

Are recommended to be worn by those who are delicate in their constitution; they support the back and abdominal muscles, and are very useful for Ladies anterior and subsequent to confinement, pendulous persons, etc.; being made of an elastic material, the size can be increased or diminished to suit the convenience of the wearer.—Price from £1 1s. to £3 3s.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution.

Office, 200, Euston Road, near Euston Square, N.W.

PRESIDENT—REV. THOMAS DALE, CANON OF ST. PAUL'S.

FUNDS NEEDED.

The Committee regret to be obliged to announce that during the past half-year the income of this Institution has not been adequate to the expenditure, notwithstanding the greatest economy has been exercised. This may be accounted for by the fact that during the above period public sympathy has been diverted from its ordinary channels by providential circumstances, viz., an unusually hard winter, the Indian Famine Fund &c., but we must rejoice that the streams of benevolence flowed so freely for the mitigation of sufferings at home and abroad. Unless the Committee receive prompt and liberal aid they will be compelled to limit their operations very much during the coming autumn, which alternative it is hoped will be averted, for it is more important than ever to keep the Homes in full operation, now that there are so many Missionaries, both male and female, successfully at work seeking out the lost. The Committee earnestly appeal to every reader of this Magazine who has not hitherto assisted in this work to render help, by donations or subscriptions. Surely it will be a source of pleasure to those who are about leaving their homes to enjoy those changes of scene and air which the season of the year suggests, and the providence of God permits, to know that before going they have done what they can to save some poor outcast females from ruin in time and in eternity.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following contributions in aid of the objects of this Institution:—

Miss E. Sperling, £3; Mr. Sealy, £10; J. B. and K. M., £5; A Working Man, 5s.; Mrs. Wane, £5.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by

Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard Street, E.C.

Mr. F. Nicholls, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

Mr. E. W. Thomas, Secretary, 200, Euston Road, Euston Square, N.W.

EAST LONDON RAGGED SCHOOL

TEACHERS' MEETINGS.

A TEA MEETING, in connexion with the above, will be held in the large SCHOOL-ROOMS, STEPNEY GREEN, E., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1861, at SIX o'clock precisely, after which a PUBLIC MEETING will be held. Chair to be taken by ROBERT CHARLES, Junr., Esq., at Half-past Seven o'clock, and the Meeting addressed by Ragged School Teachers only.

Subject:—"RAGGED SCHOOLS."

Tickets for the Tea Ninepence each. May be had at any of the East-end Schools; at the Ragged School Union, No. 1, Exeter Hall; and of George Wade, Junr., Hon. Sec., 2, Cock Hill, Ratcliff, E.

N.B.—No Tickets will be issued after the 3rd of September.

WANTED—A MASTER for the CLARE MARKET NIGHT RAGGED SCHOOL. Apply to Mr. Peters, 48, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, W.C.

Papers, Original and Selected.

OUR WORK AND ITS NEED OF SUPPORT.

MEN do not need information so much as impression. Facts which once excited their sympathies and roused them to exertion, become, by long familiarity, incapable of touching their feelings or awakening their activities. Hence it becomes necessary, if the interest of any particular agency is to be sustained, continually to lay before the public such arguments and statements as are adapted to promote that end.

It might be thought that the aim and utility of the Ragged School Union are sufficiently known; but on the principle just referred to, we remind our readers of the immense importance of the objects it has in view. And if we do not tell them anything new, we may, perhaps, succeed in impressing more vividly upon them the facts already in their possession.

For though Ragged Schools have been established nearly twenty years, it must not be supposed that they have nearly accomplished their design, or that the labourers in this part of the vineyard can look forward to a time when their operations will terminate, because the class they seek to benefit will no longer exist. Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts that have been made, and the extended machinery that has been brought into operation, a terrible aggregate of vice, misery, and crime still continues. Behind our splendid streets, almost beneath the shadow of our palaces of commerce, within sight of Christian temples, and within sound of Sabbath bells, there shrinks from sight, in close, dark alleys, and narrow, suffocating streets—where no works of God ever meet the eye, and no music of nature ever falls upon the ear—a population as benighted, as ignorant, and as depraved as the aborigines of Australia, or the natives of the Polynesian isles—a population living "without God and without hope in the world," and over whom the deepest night extends her melancholy dominion. In the districts which they inhabit, drunkenness, wretchedness, and crime hold their ceaseless carnival. Vice may be seen mingled with distress, and momentary and maddening indulgence ending in beggary and

despair. To the children of this class—multitudes of whom have no friends except their abandoned associates, no home except a dry arch or a rickety shed, no employment except an apprenticeship in crime—Ragged School efforts have been and are principally directed. And however unequal the contest may appear between the powers and principles of darkness and the teachers of righteousness, it must never be abandoned; for out of the most loathsome and unseemly abodes a glory can be extracted which shall outlive all the storms and vicissitudes of this world's history—amidst the filth and raggedness of a hovel human souls may be found, steeped indeed in the utterest degradation, and by a strange and mysterious infatuation finding music in the clanking of their chains, but by the power of the doctrine of the cross they may be emancipated from their thraldom, and ultimately pass into light, and enlargement, and holiness. If we stand fast by our schools, and through their instrumentality labour with the manhood of the present and the boyhood of the coming generation, such results will yet be seen as will not only convince the most sceptical, but astonish the most sanguine beholder.

Any attempt to ameliorate the social condition, and improve the moral character of the neglected children of the metropolis, must, to be successful, not only include, but must be mainly of, the religious element. Philosophy cannot do it; mere education cannot do it; punishment cannot do it: religious earnestness can. Secular education, though very valuable in its promise, is powerless to reform. It can make men wiser, but not better. It can inform the intellect—it cannot purify the heart. It can neither

"Allure to brighter worlds nor lead the way."

Sometimes, indeed, it may do positive harm, for it may take a wrong direction, and quicken and enlarge capabilities for evil, instead of inducing a disposition for what is good. The strong arm of the law, too, is powerless here. It may descend with terrible force upon the head of an offender, but it will only terrify or harden him. Cain did not repent because by the hand of God he was branded as a murderer. The London street-boy will not reform because by the hand of the law he is branded as a thief. A powerful constraint is required to produce any improvement in children who have spent even so short a life in sin, and this constraining influence religious instruction alone can supply. Their minds must be familiar with the doctrines of the Gospel, their

hearts must be filled with its love, and then almost insensibly it will produce a change in their life and conduct. Not that they will at once become Christians—far from it; not that they will suddenly forsake all their evil habits and break away from their depraved associations; but without any specific intention or resolution on their part, often without their even being aware of it, their moral elevation will begin.

In this one fact lies the whole secret of the success of Ragged Schools. The opponents of the work have zealously endeavoured to prove it a failure. They come forward bristling with statistics, and they argue that, as the number of juvenile criminals has not, in certain towns like Plymouth, been diminished, therefore the labours of Ragged Schools have been inefficient—that, in fact, they do not answer the end for which they were established. The premises may be true, but the conclusion is false. If the number of juveniles who come within the cognizance of the law were as large as ever, we deny that that would afford any ground for the depreciation of Ragged Schools. It is unnecessary here to indicate the causes why juvenile criminals are not less than indicated by criminal returns. But it cannot be too strongly insisted on, that the influence of Ragged Schools is not to be measured by any such broad, nay, false tests. Moral influence in its minute forms defies detection. And Ragged School instruction is just one of those moral influences which are the glory of this nation. They make no noise, they operate silently and unseen; but if at present they erect no special monuments or trophies, of palace or of capital, of epic or of code, it is because the whole living future, with its light and its knowledge, its liberty and its progress, is to be their memorial. Would the detractors of Ragged Schools estimate their real value? Then they must construct a schedule which will take into account every ray of light that penetrates a child's mind, every holy and purifying impulse that sinks unseen into its heart. They must obtain a registrar who can infallibly recognize every awakening tendency to do what is right and good, who can analyze the varied and conflicting emotions, and discover the faintest and feeblest vibrations of the human soul. This, we apprehend, will be no easy task. It is easy to compute results which are broad and unmistakable, but in their earlier stages they are hidden from sight. It is easy, when the sun has ascended far up the heavens, and illuminates the world by his beams, to say that it is broad day; it is almost impossible to tell the precise moment when the first

wave of light thinned the eastern darkness, and foretold the coming of the dawn. It is easy, when the golden corn waves luxuriantly in the breeze, to say that the harvest is ripe; it is very difficult to specify the exact time when the incipient shoot first pierced the superincumbent earth and emerged to the surface. So far the Ragged School effort has been a seed time rather than a harvest; the commencement of the day rather than the day itself. On this account it has been open to misconception and misrepresentation. When, however, the full tide of final and complete success arrives, the murmurs of the faithless, and the sneers of the sceptical will die away.

A glorious future is in store for Ragged Schools. A vast field of usefulness stretches out before them. They have been, and will be productive of good, the magnitude, the extent, and the glory of which eternity alone will reveal. In the rudest and raggedest boy that runs along the pavement the Ragged School teacher recognizes as much inherent worth as in the occupant of the lordliest mansion. To both death will soon come and equalize all distinctions. It will divest the one of his rags and the other of his pageantry, and send them in utter nakedness before the bar of God, where the riches of the one or the poverty of the other, the trappings of Dives or the sores of Lazarus, will alike be of no avail; where the only distinction will be that of personal character, and the only merit that of the imputed righteousness of Christ Jesus. In the Ragged School it is not forgotten that this life is touched with a hereafter. In educating these children no time is to be lost. If the servants of God are idle, the emissaries of Satan are active. If the lessons of virtue are withheld, the lessons of vice are at hand. If men sleep, the enemy will sow tares. To do this requires both money and labour. The Ragged School Union is at present much in need of help. Chiefly through its instrumentality 27,000 children are now under instruction. Much yet, however, remains to be done. The ground reclaimed is great, and results are cheering, but there is yet much that lies desolate and waste. The Committee of the Ragged School Union make an urgent appeal for assistance. The funds at their disposal need replenishing, to keep up the efficiency of the movements on its present footing. The aid they have voted to all necessitous and well-deserving applications has not only exceeded their balance at the banker's, but also used up the deposit they possessed at the beginning of the year. No department of Christian labour has stronger claims on the sympa-

thies and liberality of Christian men. It is our duty to send the Gospel to the remotest regions of the earth, but our home population has special and peculiar claims upon us. We must "begin at Jerusalem." Part of the reward will at once be experienced in the delightful consciousness of a desire to promote the glory of God and minister to the happiness of men. And the residue is sure. He that *receiveth* a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward, and he that *receiveth* a righteous man in the name of a righteous man shall receive a righteous man's reward.

THE LIVERPOOL RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

THE Thirteenth Annual Report of the Liverpool Ragged School Union is now published, and by which we are informed of the continued increase and gradual extension of the effort to improve the condition of the outcast children of Liverpool. These are shown by the following tabular statement:—

SCHOOLS.	Attendance.	Able to read.	Obtained Situations.	Gone to other Schools.	Teachers.	Monitors.
26 Evening Schools	3,451	1,820	324	282	289	
9 Do. where 1d. per week is paid, open 5 nights	418	328	...	...	20	
13 Sabbath Schools only	1,711	1,001	...	...	159	
13 Day Ragged Schools	1,644	475	115	75	54	20
3 Industrial Schools	460	280	84	46	12	5
64 Schools	7,678	3,908	523	405	534	25
53 Schools in 1858	6,974	3,696	489	360	483	
	704	212	36	43	51	25
Deduct for attending other Schools	210	160	...	...		
	494	52	34	43		

This statement exhibits an addition of four new Schools to those formerly in operation, whilst an increase of no less than 700 children is reported to be in attendance. Between 300 to 400 children have passed, during the past year, from the humble Ragged Schools, where the education is gratuitously given, to those of a higher grade, where a moderate fee is exacted, thus refuting the occasional allegation of the pauperizing effect of the former; whilst no less than 520 children have been provided during the year, from the Schools, with situa-

tions where they have the opportunity of maintaining themselves and becoming useful members of society.

The Industrial Schools are conducted with that vigour and efficiency which has distinguished them in previous years, and it is with peculiar pleasure that the Committee notice the very marked success which has distinguished the one recently established in Kirkdale Road, where, owing to the unwearied exertions of the Rev. Mr. Lester, commodious and substantial premises, not only for School purposes, but for a Ragged Church, are in course of erection; but, whilst thus giving its due prominence to Industrial Education, the Committee would fail, say they, in their duty if they did not speak in the most unqualified terms of the value which they attach to the Evening Schools, and to the benefits which flow from them. The tabular statement shows that more than 3,000 poor children are indebted to these Schools for the only education they will ever possess; and, as a prominent part of that education is to convey to the mind of these poor neglected ones a knowlege of the hallowed and saving truths of the Bible, who can measure the benefits they are calculated to confer, or who can compute the effects of the blessed truths of the Gospel being thus brought home to the hearts and consciences of so many youthful minds?

These humble Evening Schools, chiefly under the care of *voluntary* teachers, achieve a work in point of numbers which the Industrial Schools, from their necessarily more limited extent, could not possibly overtake; besides which, the children attending the former do not require to avail themselves of the maintenance the latter afford, but earn for themselves a humble livelihood—what they need is just what these Evening Schools are most adapted to confer,—religious instruction coupled with the moral training which the order and discipline of a school produce, and which tell on their minds with an effect which is never wholly lost.

The children in attendance are chiefly "chip and grit" girls, dung gatherers, shoe-blacks, children of abandoned women, and of beggars—who, but for these Evening Schools, would grow up in ignorance as dark as that of the heathen, and become the pests of society; in place of which it is recorded in the table that no less a number than 1,800 have been taught to read, and upwards of 300 have during the past year been provided with employment.

The Committee attribute much success of their efforts to the indefatigable labours of Mr. Gillespie, their superintendent, who devotes his entire time to the Schools. The only cause for regret in relation to this sister Union, is the small amount of pecuniary support it receives from the Liverpool public. The yearly subscriptions and donations amount only to £162 10s. The collections and all other sources of income bring up the *grand* total to £211 3s. 3d. With these limited means the Committee have been enabled to aid the most needy of the Schools with—

	£	s.	d.
Eleven Grants amounting to	82	10	0
Employ a Superintendent at the cost of	96	2	8
All other expense amount to	20	12	8
Leaving a balance of	11	17	11
	£211	3	3

The Committee have, according to the means at their disposal, responded to

each application that has been made to them. They however do not measure the value of their Society by the pecuniary means it dispenses, but by the kindly fostering care it exerts over the Ragged School system throughout the town.

A TEACHER'S LEGACY.

It is a pleasant sight to find persons when they are past regular work still loyal to the tasks in which the energies of their manhood were spent. Such an illustration we have in the case of the distinguished surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper; for, when age enfeebled that power of manipulation essential to his duties, he delighted to visit the dissecting-room, point out the ramifications of nerve, and vein, and muscle, and show the student *how* to work. This, we say, was a pleasant spectacle; for it showed that, though eminent services had been liberally rewarded, yet that his profession had not been pursued in a hireling spirit. So in spiritual work. We know no fact more delightful in Christian biography than this—that, when Dr. Chalmers could no longer preach to the great or the titled with the brilliancy of his youth, he quietly penetrated the reekie dens of Glasgow, and there preached the Gospel to those depraved and despised ones who once could have said, "No man careth for our souls." Truly great and useful men both these; but they were really greatest when they seemed to be the least among their brethren.

But such spectacles are of still greater value, inasmuch as that they may well urge Christian workers to more diligent labour for God and man when their energies flag under the difficulties in their pathway; for they show that, when the life-work comes to be viewed in the light of a near eternity, the heart does not shrink under the sense of a wasted life, of which they are about to give an account. It is well, then, to glean from dying experiences what sort of work will stand the infallible scrutiny of God at the judgment-day. For we know no truth more fearful than this—that it is possible to work steadily, and with every energy strained to the utmost, and yet, after all, to have our works burned up by the terrible fires of the last day (1 Cor. iii. 13—15). For this not to be the case, present work must ever be viewed in the light of that day; and all spiritual labour must be divested of self, and be solely performed *for* and *with* Christ.

These thoughts forcibly occurred on our recently receiving a letter enclosing a legacy of £2 bequeathed to the Ragged School Union by an old paid Ragged School teacher. The character and the labours of the donor had been briefly indicated in our last volume, p. 275, where the name of Miss Ann Cunningham appears prominent among a band of paid Ragged School teachers who had recently gone home, "bearing their sheaves with them." We well knew, amid failing health and much trial, how loyal she was to the work in which she had been engaged for sixteen years; but we little thought when that page was penned, that such an expression of cordial affection had been given on her dying bed. Many have left larger legacies to the Ragged School Union, for which, as all men cannot, from family and other claims, become their own executors, we feel

grateful. For example, by two legacies in 1853-4—one by J. R. Durrant, Esq., of £4,552, and the other by Miss Louisa Fearns, of £1,978—the Ragged School movement was much extended, and they served to carry the Central Society through the financial crisis of 1857; yet, valuable as were those legacies, and giving as they do broad hints to other intended will-makers—which we trust they will not be slow to adopt—we have never received any legacy of greater *moral* value than the one to which we now refer. From Miss Cunningham's small means it is like the alabaster box of precious nard wherewith Mary anointed the head of Jesus, the odour of which has come down to these last days, and which will speak of what love can do to all time.

But another legacy has been thus left to Ragged School workers of still greater value. For it shows that one who began her labours in 1846—that is, when Ragged Schools were only a problem, and viewed coldly by society—still felt that no machinery has yet been devised which is so adapted to reclaim those lawless ones who fear God as little as man. It also shows that largeness of heart can readily make up for smallness of means; just as it was the large heart, and not the large purse, which caused Christ to praise the widow's mite. We know, from the facts which occasionally crop out in our visits to the Devil's Acre, that her prayerful labours bore rich fruit. Many an orphan and widow's heart were comforted out of her small salary, for she had been an apt scholar in that divine school, one of whose practical lessons is this, "I will not send them away fasting, lest they faint by the way" (Matt. xv. 32). Nor was this all; for she ever worked from the temporal up to the spiritual, feeling, as she did, that unless her labours were garnered in the celestial city, she would have failed in her spiritual work. Hence early and late, amid occasional mistakes, and that coldness of friends which it is so hard for faithful teachers to bear, did our departed sister labour, until the time came when the Song of the Harvest Home could be chanted. She well knew that when spiritual work is *manured* by prayer that fruitage must eventually come; and so she laboured in faith, waiting for God's time, and not daring to dictate the hour when the harvest should be reaped. So at length the time came when the rich, ripe spiritual harvest waved before the breeze, and she who had so often "sowed in tears, reaped in joy." For many notorious criminals were reclaimed; not a few forlorn women were rescued from lives of vice and woe; dens which the police were afraid to enter became accessible to delicate ladies of the aristocracy; and many souls were ripened for that place where there is no sorrow, because there is no sin. Thus has Miss Cunningham left two legacies, one of money and one of example, the latter of which may be left by the poorest.

We say, then, that refreshing as is the thought of this dying remembrance of an old fellow-labourer, and that, too, at a time when Ragged Schools are, so to speak, put upon their trial, we think that the legacy left by Miss Cunningham, of what to work for, and how to work, is of still greater value. Of her it may be said—that most precious epitaph of a kindred spirit—"She hath done what she could." May this verdict be recorded of every Ragged School teacher when the work-day is over, and all our labours are gauged by the unerring One!

To those whose labours have been hitherto stinted, or who at best have only worked by fits and starts, has she not left you too a legacy? Yes, verily; for her example says to you, Work heartily and work thoroughly for Christ, seeing that

"the Master hath need of thee." For it is as true now as when Miss Cunningham began her evangelistic work in the Devil's Acre, that

"There is work in the crowded street;
There is work in the silent cell;
'Mid the noisest hum and the busiest feet;
In halls where thronging multitudes meet;
In the hovel where outcasts dwell.
Stay not to choose your path,
Shrink not from heat or cold;
Sow by all waters, the Master saith,
Then nourish the seed by prayer and faith,
And you'll gather a hundredfold."

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD SUNDAY RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.

In connection with this Union there are seventeen Ragged Schools, situated where there is plenty of raw material upon which to work. Some of these schools are held in buildings, which in the former parts of the day are used as ordinary Sabbath Schools; but many of them are conducted in rooms which are celebrated in the annals of Chartism, Socialism, and Infidelity. In some of them Fergus O'Connor has fought his enemies, and Joseph Barker belched out his soul-destroying infidelity; in others might have been heard the sound of music and dancing, or the notes of some immoral song mixed with roars of laughter; but now, in these very places, may be seen crowds of little ragged children sitting at the feet of the Saviour, whilst their youthful voices join in one harmonious song of praise to the Giver of every good.

Though most, if not all, the schools in connection with this Union, are open on one or more evenings per week, for giving secular instruction, yet it is to the Sabbath teaching (which is strictly of a religious character) that the Committee attach the utmost importance; and, if we may judge from the attendance, it is this service which is held in the highest estimation by the children themselves, as they attend in far greater numbers than at any other time when the schools are open. The Committee are fully persuaded that the Sabbath evening is decidedly the best time to gather these children together, for, as the shades of night draw nigh, the doors of the singing saloon, the dancing crib, and the gin shop, are thrown open; and in many of these haunts of vice and wickedness no doubt many of these children would be found, were it not that these schools are open at the same time for their reception. The average number of children in attendance on these occasions, during the year, has been 3,573, but during the winter months the numbers have reached, on several occasions, between 5,000 and 6,000. The deficiency occurs in the summer months, when the teachers find it very difficult to keep them from rambling in the fields. These children are under the care of 24 superintendents and 437 teachers, who are, for the most part, members of

some Evangelical Church, and many of them are teachers in regular Sabbath Schools.

Instances of how the truths which are taught on these occasions have sometimes taken root in the heart, and brought forth fruit in the life, are numerous.

"A short time since, one of those disgraceful and brutal exhibitions, called a prize-fight, *came off*, and one of our Arabs said to his younger brother, also a seller of penny newspapers, 'I'll go to-day. We shall make lots of money out of this prize-fight;' and in the course of the day he had jumped on the step of an omnibus, to recommend the '*full, true,* and *particular* account,' and on stepping off, he saw on the ground a piece of paper, which on picking it up felt as if it had money in it. He immediately slipped it into his pocket, and on one of the other boys asking him what he had found, he put his hand into his pocket again, and pulling out, and throwing away, a piece of waste paper, by that means put them off the scent. He sought a quiet nook, in order to examine his booty, when he counted three one hundred and one fifty pound bank notes, in which were enclosed two sovereigns.

"With this money he set off to Liverpool, intending to emigrate; but when he got there he could not go any further. 'IT'S NOT MINE,' he said to himself; and back to Manchester he came. He went straight to his mother and gave her the money, which she put into her bosom. Next day they saw an advertisement, offering twenty pounds reward, and they went to the police office with the booty.

"Inquiry being made, it was found that the boy went to ——— Street Sunday Ragged School. The chief of the police at once took a deep interest in the case, as, it is simple justice to state he does in all similar ones, and suggested that he and the superintendent of the school should be permitted to lay out the twenty pounds for the family, otherwise so many 'friends' would spring up to congratulate them on their success, that it would be gone in no time. It was agreed to apprentice the boy (fifteen years old) who found the treasure, to put the mother and fatherless children into a better cottage, and to provide a decent bed for each—to buy the little brother a jacket, and such like. It appeared an elder brother, who was in a situation, had expressed a great wish to possess a watch; and when the treasure-finder was appealed to, he said, 'I've got a pair of new clogs, that's all I wants; Jack DESARVES a watch, for he has been a good lad to mother.'"

During the year, two members of the Committee, Mr. Thomas Wright and Mr. Charles Swallow have visited the various schools, and they give a very cheering and encouraging report of the manner in which they are conducted, and the general progress which the children are making, more especially in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. It is truly surprising, say they, to see the quickness with which questions from the Bible are answered by the "roughest of the rough." In order still further to encourage this, Mr. Charles Swallow was led to offer small prizes of Bibles to be competed for; the result of which, as regards two of the schools, we give in his own words:—

"I went to visit ——— School the second Sunday it was open, and being invited by the superintendent to address the children, I selected Acts x. 1—24, with a view of showing them the importance of a good character. The life and intelligence they showed in the subject led me to offer two Shilling Bibles

for the two best lists of good characters named in the Acts of the Apostles. Mr. Thomas Wright, who was with me, supplemented the offer with four gilt-edged Testaments. The answers were to be on white or brown paper, with pen, pencil, or chalk (save the chalk, the conditions were literally complied with), and I had sixteen competitors. One was a little girl, who got the sixth prize; and, on the score of gallantry, I may refer to it. She is about ten or eleven years old, and appears in her search to have come, probably in the addresses of Peter and Paul, to the character of our blessed Saviour; and, thinking it useless to make further search, her paper was as follows:—'The best character is our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.' Then, as if to prove that His was a *divine* character, and *therefore* the best, she quoted from the Gospels the miracle of Jesus, who, putting clay on the eyes of the blind man, caused him to see, and the account of the raising Lazarus from the dead. Then she added, 'The character of Jesus Christ is pure, and holy, and undefiled, and no fault was found in Him.'

"The success of this experiment was reported to the friends of several of the other schools, and I was urged to repeat the experiment. I went accordingly to one of the oldest of our schools, and determined, in order that I might form a good comparison, to use the same lesson. In this case I had twenty-two competitors, and of that number *twelve* were *females*; and the first prize was unmistakably earned by a female, whose paper would speak volumes in favour of these Institutions, if it were proper to give it in full. When I met the superintendent of the school, and arranged when to go and deliver the prizes, he inquired to whom I had given the first prize. On my mentioning the name, he said, 'Why, three years ago, that girl entered the school in ragged garments, and very few of them, and I visited her mother in one of the most miserable cellars you ever put your head in Some time ago, she got a situation at ——.' When I called out the name, to give the Bible, a young person came forward like a most respectable female servant. The angels have long since rejoiced over the change which the Gospel has here brought about, and he must have been more than a man, or less than a Christian, who could stand in my place that evening without shedding a tear of joy. I was thankful that I gave the same test in these two and in other schools subsequently, as it has confirmed the impression—about which I have not now the slightest doubt—that one of the most important elements of success achieved by these Sunday Evening Ragged Schools is the elevation of the females; and hence I would strongly urge, that the directly religious teaching of the Sabbath be, in every one of the schools, supplemented by Week Evening Schools, Mothers' Classes, and Penny Savings' Banks, which have done so much where they do exist."

The above will serve to show that some good results have followed the labours of the teachers in these schools; and the Committee are fully persuaded that if they could only induce the public to visit them, a greater interest in this glorious cause would be the result.

Highly as the Committee estimate the religious instruction imparted on the Sabbath, they do not consider that this is the extent of their duty. These children must be assisted to gain an honest livelihood here, as well as pointed to a glorious hereafter; to this end, nearly the whole of the schools are open two or three or more evenings per week, for the teaching of reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., &c. Nearly the whole of the children who attend these schools are belonging to that class whom we so frequently hear of in the Chief Constable's Report, or the Prison Calendar, as being unable either to read or write; and it is truly gratifying to see how, in a little while, they

appreciate this privilege, and how eager they are for instruction. The average attendance on these Week Evening Schools, during the year, has been 1,523.

Other operations are carried on, such as Sewing Classes, Penny Banks, Parents' Meetings, finding situations for scholars, &c., &c.

The Committee have at present had sufficient funds to relieve the necessitous cases which have been brought before them; and at the end of the financial year they were able to clear off the whole of the debts of those schools whose income had not been sufficient to meet their expenses, and so send them on the labours of another year free from any pecuniary burden. But the Committee are anxious that Ragged Schools should be increased both in number and efficiency in Manchester; and to enable them to do this, they solicit a greater amount of pecuniary assistance. Upon one thing the Committee are determined, and that is, that their expenditure shall always be in proportion to their income. During the past year the total cost of all the schools in the city has been £739 5*s.* 3*d.*; of this amount the schools have raised, by private subscription, £555 11*s.* 8*d.*; the remaining deficiency, amounting to £183 13*s.* 7*d.*, has been supplied from the funds of this Union.

THE WORST BOY IN SCHOOL.

"Is that one of my scholars?"

Miss Merton, the new teacher, pointed to a lad just outside the garden fence. He was ragged and dirty; barefooted, too, and wore an old straw hat so much in pieces that his tangled locks stuck up "every way" through the holes. He was throwing stones at a robin's nest that hung high up in a cherry tree, and screeching all the time in a way that made one involuntarily clap his hands to his ears.

"I am sorry to say it is," replied Mr. Gray. "The worst boy in school, too—the one that will make you the most trouble; indeed, I don't believe you'll ever be able to do anything with him. He's as strong as a giant, little short fellow as he is. He flogged the teacher last winter, and left him for dead. He's the worst boy, take him all in all, I ever saw."

"Has he parents?"

"No; his mother died when he was a baby, and his father, a hard working man, hadn't any time to see to him, and the child, I expect, had a hard time of it with one old maid and another for housekeeper. When he was five years old his father died, and since that he has been tossed from pillar to post. He's naturally a bright boy, and if his mother had lived he might have been somebody, for she was just one of the most patient, loving women you ever saw in all your life—a Christian woman, if there ever was one."

"Poor boy!" Miss Merton spoke tenderly. "What a pity somebody don't adopt him—take him into their home and heart."

"That's just what I've told father many a time," said Mrs. Gray, looking up from the bread she was kneading. "I've always said if some one would only take him in and do by him as they would by their own child, it would be the salvation of him."

"Mother wanted I should take him when he was out of a place, but I told her it was too great a risk. If I hadn't any children I might, perhaps; but to have such a rough, tearing, swearing, mischievous boy here all the time with my three little girls, teaching all sorts of evil to that youngster there"—and he pointed to a two-year old boy who sat on the floor, playing with pussy—"I couldn't risk it no way. Yet I'm sorry for him."

"That's what everybody says," continued his wife. "They are all sorry for him, but no one is willing to try and reform him; and if it ain't done soon it'll be too late, for just as sure as he goes on the way he is now, he'll be in prison before long."

"I wish you had taken him in." Miss Merton spoke earnestly.

"You won't wish so a month hence," said Mr. Gray; "just wait till you've fully seen him."

"But if I do think so four weeks from now, will you take him? Say yes; please do,"—and she laid her hands confidingly on his arm.

"Well, yes; if after that time you think you can do anything with him, why, I'll try him a bit. But he's a hard case."

Miss Merton looked out of the window again. The boy had climbed over the paling, and was now starting up the tree. She went out quietly into the front yard. There were not many flowers in bloom yet, only a few daffodils, a bunch of fleur-de-lys, and a box of violets. She gathered a few of the latter, and sauntered leisurely down the gravelled walk, pausing now and then to look at the annuals just peeping out of the moist ground. By and by she reached the cherry tree, on whose lowest bough the boy yet stood, for he had not advanced a foot since she came out, having been closely eyeing her.

"What are you trying to get, little boy?" She spoke pleasantly, and a lovely smile played about her lips.

"A robin's nest, ma'am." He was no liar, with all his faults.

"Oh, I wouldn't." Her voice had a grieved tone. "It would be such a pity, when the birds have just finished it. Are there eggs in it?"

"I don't know; I'll see,"—and he climbed rapidly to the nest. "Yes ma'am, four." He did not touch them, but came down again to the lowest bough.

"There'll be little birds soon, then, and it'll be pleasant for me to watch them. I wish you wouldn't touch them."

"I won't ma'am. I didn't want it for myself, but poor little Tommy said last night he wished he had a string of birds' eggs to look at. Tommy is lame, ma'am, and can't get out much, and he gets lonesome, and wants something to play with; so I thought I'd get him some."

"Is Tommy your brother?"

"No, ma'am, I never had any brother or sister either." His voice softened as he spoke. "He belongs to the folks where I stay."

"I'll send Tommy something as pretty as birds' eggs. See here"—and she broke off a large bunch of lilacs and handed him the purple plumes. "Carry this to him; put it in a pitcher of water, and it will keep fresh for several days; and here are some flowers for you," and she gave him the little bunch of violets she had gathered. "Run quick with them now, or you will be late to school. You're going to school, ain't you?"

"Are you the new teacher?"

"Yes."

"I'm going, then; I'll be there in time;" and he ran off.

Now, only the night before, he had declared to Tommy, that he wouldn't go to school. It was no use. He never would be anybody, and he was tired of being flogged, and beaten, and boxed. He wouldn't stand it from a woman teacher. And if they sent him to school he'd play "hookey," he would. Yet the very next morning he was in a hurry to go, fearful he should be late. Who will dare say there is not magic in kind words?

Miss Merton went early to the school-house. The "worst boy" was already there.

"Ah," she said kindly, "you've beat me. But I'm very glad you're here, for I want to learn something about the school. What is your name?"

"Bill Hendrickson, ma'am."

"Say William, my dear, or Willie. Bill is not a pretty nickname."

"It's what I've been called ever since my father died," and he sighed.

"Then your father is dead, poor boy." She spoke tenderly. "And your mother—"

"She's dead, too, ma'am. She died when I was a little baby. I cannot even remember how she looked," and now tears gathered into his blue eyes.

Courage, thought Miss Merton. A boy who weeps at the mention of his dead mother cannot be all bad. And she laid her hand caressingly on his brown hair, and said softly, "I know how to feel for you, Willie, for I, too, am an orphan."

That gentle touch. It melted the poor boy's heart entirely, but with the better feelings that then surged over his soul came a feeling of shame, too, and for the first time in his life he blushed for his matted hair, and his dirty face and hands.

"I believe," he said, after a moment's thought, "I'll run down to the brook and wash myself, I forgot it this morning. No I didn't either," disdaining the falsehood. "I was too mad to do it, but I'll do it now."

"Do, Willie, that's a good boy. I love to see my pupils neat and tidy. Here's a towel for you to wipe on. I always bring one with me to school, for the little ones most always need washing after dinner. And here's a pocket-comb I'll give you, if you will promise to use it every day."

Willie ran to the brook, and made such a dextrous use of the towel and the comb that he hardly seemed like the same boy when he returned.

"Why, you're really handsome." Miss Merton spoke involuntarily, but she spoke the truth, for he was a handsome little fellow, with a high, fair brow, and a wealth of nut-brown air clustering about his temples, in soft, silky curls. "I shall not have much time to talk to you, for I hear the children coming," and as she spoke, little snatches of musical laughter came ringing through the open door; "but one thing I must say, I need your help, Willie."

He looked up, and his blue eyes dilated in wonder. His help! What could he do to help her?

She continued. "I need your help, Willie. You are probably one of the oldest pupils I shall have, and the little ones will all look up to you as an example. If they see you quiet, mannerly, orderly and faithful, they will strive to copy you, and I shall have but little difficulty in governing the school; but if, on the contrary, you are noisy, forward, rude, negligent of your lessons, and dilatory in coming to your class, they will imbibe your spirit, and I shall go home every night sad and weary. Willie, you are cut out for a good boy," and she moved her hand over his now glossy hair. "Your head is a good one. If you only

guide it with your heart, it will make a good, and perhaps a great man of you. Can I trust you, Willie, will you help me to make this school a credit to this district?"

Willie had never been talked to in that way before. He had never had trust reposed in him. He hardly knew what to make of it now, but he did not hesitate to say at once, "I will help you all I can. Perhaps I shall forget sometimes, and act bad, because I'm so used to it, that it'll go hard to be good all at once; but if I do, just look at me, and I'll give up."

The other scholars came in just then, and looked surprised enough to see Willie there in earnest conversation with the teacher. They hung back bashfully.

"Tell me their names, Willie," said Miss Merton, kindly, and as he spoke each one, she took them gently by the hand, stroking the heads of the little boys, and kissing the cheeks of the little girls.

School opened. The scholars watched in vain for Willie to begin his antics, but proud of the confidence reposed in him, he never, that morning, violated a single rule.

"You have done nobly," said Miss Merton to him, as at the close of school she sat down by him. She opened her dinner. "Bless me, but Mrs. Gray must have thought I had a wolf's appetite. Can't you help me eat some of this dinner?"

The boy, used to scraps and crusts, took eagerly the nice white bread, the thin slices of pink ham, the fresh, hard-boiled eggs, the seed-cakes and rhubarb-pie.

"Are there any cowslips in the brook?" she asked, when the meal was finished.

"O, yes, ma'am, plenty of them."

"I wish you would bring me up five or six pretty ones. I am going to make a herbarium, and I want some of all the early flowers."

The boy didn't know what a herbarium was, but he brought the flowers quickly, and looked on with curious eyes while she analyzed one of them, and then, after consulting her Botany, carefully arranged the remainder in the shape of a crescent, and placed them between the leaves of the large blank book she took from her desk.

The other scholars gathered about her, and one little girl asked—

"What she did that for?"

Miss Merton explained, and then carefully turning the leaves, showed them a page on which lay pressed the delicate stars of the trailing arbutus, and another on which lay the shell-tinted flowers of the anemone, and another where the pretty little spring-beauties lay clustered.

"I am desirous of making a very large and beautiful collection, for I wish to present it, when finished, to an invalid friend of mine; a lady whose lameness prevents her getting out into the fields and forests to see the flowers. Do you know, Willie, whether there is any bloodroot grows about here? I don't know but it is too late for its blossoms, but I hope not, for I want some of them very much; they are so beautiful; such a snowy whiteness to the flower."

"I know where there's plenty, ma'am. I've helped dig it many a time. Old Granny Wilmorth, where I used to live, always wanted some put in spirit every spring. I'll get you some to-morrow."

"Do, Willie, and any other wild flowers you may find. I shall be so glad of them, and in return I'll teach you botany, at noons and before school in the

morning, and give you a book like mine to place your specimens in. Wouldn't you like to have a herbarium?"

"O, yes, ma'am, I guess I would," and the blue eyes were very bright.

Early the next morning Willie was at the school-house with six beautiful specimens of bloodroot, and several other spring flowers which had peeped out of the moss and underbrush of the forest. And Miss Merton laid the new herbarium, with Willie Hendrickson written on the cover, and a beautiful piece of poetry on the first page. She divided all the flowers, and gave him half, showing him how to analyze them, and how to press them, and writing under each the name, class, and order, the spot where it grew, its peculiar characteristics, its medicinal qualities, if it had them, and also an appropriate quotation from some poet, and the language which florists have given it.

In our next we will give further particulars of Willie's progress under the new treatment of kindness.

OLD SCHOLARS' MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of "Old Scholars" in the Ragged School, Bear-yard, Clare-market, was celebrated as usual on 24th of May. It is now so established a custom that few require any special invitation, but arrive duly as soon after six as their respective occupations will allow. Indeed, so desirous are they of being present on the occasion, that one of the young girls, not being able to obtain leave from her mistress, left the situation rather than give up the meeting in her old school. Fifty-four girls and fifty-four boys (or rather young men and women, as many of them are grown to be) filled the seats arranged on both sides of the large room, which was prettily adorned. About the large table at the end were the Rev. R. H. Killick, rector of St. Clement Danes; Rev. T. James Coxhead, curate; W. Peters, Esq., Secretary; and many friends, including Superintendents, Teachers of Day, Evening, and Sunday Schools. After tea and cake, speeches and singing amused the party. Then a large card, with three appropriate texts, and the name of the "Old Scholar," was given out to each, and the desire to obtain the gift was shown by the crowding around the table at which Miss Twining distributed them. It was very gratifying to all the "Old Friends" to see so many of their "Old Scholars" now prospering in their different occupations, and bringing forth good fruit from the seed sown in their hearts in early years. Three tall lads in one family all owe their present success to the teaching of this Ragged School. One young woman, whom the Superintendent and Teachers were much pleased to see, is now a careful nurse in the hospital at Putney. She is very anxious to become a first-class nurse, and does not forget the day (fifteen years ago) when she was first asked to come to the Ragged School and make herself clean and neat. During the evening the Rev. C. M. Robins came with a party of friends, and the Clare-market band of the Volunteers, who played with much spirit the National Anthem and other pieces. The addition of this annual gathering to the system of the Ragged School is very beneficial in every way, and tends to strengthen the bond between Teachers and Scholars, carrying it on into their riper years to mutual gratification.

FIVE TESTIMONIES TO THE VALUE OF RAGGED SCHOOLS OUT OF MANY LATELY RECEIVED.

No. I.

"It is highly interesting to take a retrospect of society fifty years since, and to compare it with that of the present time.

"What a change has come over the habits and opinions of the labouring classes during the period! Sedition and tumult frequently disgraced the annals of the metropolis, and other large manufacturing towns; and riots, machine-breaking, and incendiary fires oftentimes terrified the population of the agricultural districts.

"What has conduced so greatly to this improved state of things as education? The poor man and the poor man's child, incapable of judging for themselves, were led on to the greatest excesses by disaffected leaders, who found their interest in creating these disturbances, not unfrequently leaving their deluded followers to pay the penalty which, in justice, should have fallen on themselves.

"If education has done nothing more than emancipating men from such thraldom, by enabling them to think for themselves, a great boon, indeed, has it conferred on society; but when based upon the sound principles of Christianity, the relative duties of man to his fellows, and his deep responsibility to his God, are inculcated, what reflecting mind can remain indifferent to the causes which have so materially contributed to bring about this surprising change?

"Poverty, the prolific source of ignorance and crime, formerly shut out its tens of thousands from mental improvement. The parochial charity schools did something, but, on account of the great expense of supplying the children with clothes, comparatively but little towards educating the masses. The National and British Schools did considerably more. Sunday Schools have been a great instrument, in the hand of God, of disseminating Divine truth, and in implanting in the youthful mind principles of sound morality. But it was reserved for the friends and labourers in *Ragged Schools* to make a deep impression upon that which has been, with great propriety, denominated the dangerous class.

"Who, twenty years since, would have had the temerity to sit down with half a score of known thieves, and that for the purpose of instructing them in the doctrines of the Bible, even if that person had had the conviction of any good likely to result from his labours? What virtuous female would not have considered it prejudicial to her reputation, and a tarnish to the purity of her mind, to have collected around her a group of profligates, even for the avowed purpose of doing them good? Who would have ventured to explore the dens of infamy in search of the lambs of Christ's flock, and have so literally obeyed the injunctions of the Redeemer, by going out into the highways and hedges (and it may be added, the vaults and sewers), and have compelled them to come in?

"But all this, and more than this, has been, and still is being done by the zealous friends of the Ragged School cause; and this is an admitted fact, even by those who are careful only for the well-being of society, and are without regard altogether to eternal blessings.

"Nor has the benefit been limited to those who have come immediately under the care of the Ragged School instructor. Whole families, and even neighbour-

hoods, have participated in this moral reformation; and the districts surrounding many of our large schools bear indisputable evidence to this fact, and prove that a good, sound, and Scriptural education is the best antidote to the poison which is every day being infused into the minds of youth of all classes, and the children of the poor especially, by reason of the depraved habits and practices of some parents, and the improvidence and indifference of others, are subject to the most debasing influences; and if the Christian philanthropist does not come to the rescue, the leaders and promoters of infidelity and disaffection will undoubtedly find a congenial and ready soil in which to implant the seeds of evil and of sin."

No. II.

"The importance to society generally of affording to the poorest classes the benefits of education, is now so universally acknowledged, that any argument upon the subject would be misplaced. It is not the amelioration of outward condition which is most essential to man; it is to the formation of character that we must mainly look, to secure his happiness and that of his fellow-citizens. Such an improvement in character redounds to the advantage even of the brute creation, for the gentle attribute of mercy will be its earliest result, and the benefit of this will be extended to them. If England, by means of her Missionary Societies, so generously undertakes the evangelisation of the world, surely she will not neglect the heathen at her own doors. If those who object that too much effort is made abroad, and that such effort interferes with proper action at home, would throw their energies in the direction which they may think neglected, a generous rivalry in good works would effect the object which every Englishman must have at heart."

No. III.

"If there be any Institution on which a wise and kind-hearted Christian can look with a feeling of hope and unmingled satisfaction, it is a Ragged School. It aims to help the most helpless classes of society, the young, the very poor, and those exposed peculiarly to the worst temptations of a city life. It is a charity of the least exceptionable kind. Without pauperizing any class, it extends invaluable help. It prevents evil, while it supplies good influences. It collects a number of children, in danger of running wild in the streets, exposed there to many dangers of mind and body, brings them under wholesome moral influences, habits of order, obedience to wise and gentle authority, kindness, and a certain amount of useful knowledge. In the last-named influence, the friends of Ragged Schools must be moderate in their expectations. They must remember the wretched poverty and the hopelessly bad habits of many of the parents of the children collected in their schools, and the numerous disturbing causes which interfere with a regular attendance at the school. But of far greater value than any mere knowledge gained by the scholars, is the moral training to which they are by the skill and assiduity of our teachers admitted. At the Ragged School they learn, most of them for the first time, the duty of cleanliness of body, of truthfulness in their speech, and honesty in their conduct, of obedience to just authority, and of mutual kindness. Here, too, it is to be hoped are often planted the seeds of knowledge of Divine truth, which, under the blessing of God's holy Spirit, may live and grow, and produce everlasting fruit."

No IV.

"Notwithstanding all that has been done during the last few years to extend the blessings of education in this country, there are yet thousands of children in our large towns, and especially in the great metropolis, growing up in ignorance and vice. Until lately these were assumed to be so hopeless, that they seemed to be out of the pale of Christian philanthropy, and no attempt was made to rescue them, till, by the noble efforts of a few pious persons, schools of a peculiar class were opened for theirr eception. It was then found what a field for usefulness had been neglected. It was found that, so far from being irreclaimable, the influences under which they could be brought by kindness, were even more effective than those to which children of a higher class could be subjected. It was found that they *could* be raised from the 'mud and the gutter,' and placed in positions of respectability. This fact once established, Ragged Schools, for so these schools were called, were opened in almost every locality in which they seemed to be needed, and the results have amply justified the effort."

No. V.

"Some years since, after an agitation that had well-nigh worn out the natural strength of those whose hearts were deeply imbued with a sense of justice long refused to the slaves of our West India Islands, a small tract (picturing on its title page a black man manacled) was circulated through the length and breadth of the land, and its stirring appeal, 'Am I not a man and a brother?' found an awakening echo, and stirred the hearts of the people of this country, till by one mighty effort, unparalleled in the history of the world, England decreed that the blot of slavery should no longer remain upon her escutcheon. It would be no difficult task to find, very near at home, a cause having as great a claim, and demanding as much sympathy and sacrifice from those who feel the importance of education, and know that the true glory of a nation consists in the character of her people. The Committee hesitate not to say, that such a cause is that which has led to the operations of the Ragged School system, for who can measure the effect of truth? Who can trace the influence that is thus brought to bear upon the neighbourhood? Who can tell what amount of evil is prevented? And who can say how many, in after life, may win their way to position and influence, through the knowledge acquired in the schools, or be recorded among those whose names are written in 'the Lamb's book of life,' and who will ascribe the first steps in the divine life to the influence of the truth imparted in the Ragged School?"

We need not add a word to these valuable testimonies. We have no doubt our readers will respond to the sentiments they contain.

H. S.

Correspondence.

LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

July 11th. 1861.

Dear Sir,—I am greatly rejoiced to find that the subject of Libraries for Home-reading, in connection with our schools, is receiving such serious attention. I trust it will not be allowed to drop till something really adequate to the circumstances has been provided. In the meantime, however, I want to draw the attention of those to whom it concerns to an Institution which, in one important district of London, might, to a great extent, supply what is required.

I have opened, in Clerkenwell, a Boys' Library, specially intended and adapted for the scholars of the neighbouring Ragged Schools. It is a Library of *Entertainment and Recreation;* the object being to provide for the humblest class of boys the kind of mental aliment which they themselves desire. Even in the prosecution of this object, however, a large amount of information and general instruction is of course supplied; so that the Library is in truth a valuable agency for education. The cost of membership is one halfpenny per week; and the books may be exchanged on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

The Institution is highly appreciated by those lads who are availing themselves of it, and of course is becoming more and more widely known among their companions. It is a curious fact, however, that while most of the Subscribers are very poor, few of them, comparatively, have come *as Ragged Scholars;* and of those who have, all, with an individual exception, have belonged to one single school. The reason of this must be, that the conductors of the schools are not properly informed about it, and, therefore, have not made it known among their scholars. Will they then come and view the operation of the "Clerkenwell Boys' Library"? They will then be in a position to judge for themselves of its fitness for the end designed. The Library is situated at 22, Great Sutton Street, Clerkenwell. Open every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from eight till half-past nine o'clock; and any Superintendent, Schoolmaster, or Teacher of boys, in the neighbouring Ragged Schools, I shall be very glad to see.

I am, my dear Sir, yours truly,

S. S., *Lady Librarian.*

The Children's Gallery.

THE SUMMER TREATS.

THE SHOE-BLACKS.

How thankful we ought all to be for the bright sunny weather which we have had this summer. It has been good for all the country: but it has been especially a blessing to those who live in a crowded city like London; for it has enabled them to enjoy the few holidays which they are able to get, and to lay in a stock

of health and good humour which we hope will last them a long time. Most of the boys and girls attending the London Ragged Schools have had an excursion into the country this summer, and have enjoyed a few delightful hours in the fields. Indeed, some have contrived to go to two or three treats, by sometimes attending one school and sometimes another; but then those children seldom learn much or please their teachers.

A few weeks ago we accompanied the Red Shoe-black Society in the excursion to Sir Culling Eardley's beautiful park at Belvidere. As the boys marched along Cannon Street to the railway station, in their new uniforms, they looked so bright and red, that we almost thought they would set the street on fire. However, they arrived safely at Belvidere; and when they had taken off their jerseys and dispersed themselves through the park, no boys could seem happier than they did. Some played at cricket and football, and others wandered into the woods to gather wild flowers, very much disturbing the squirrels which they mistook for young hares, and were surprised to see them run up the trees. In the middle of the day the boys assembled again, and sat down on the grass to dinner. We are afraid that some of the younger shoe-blacks sometimes spoil their appetites, and waste their money, while at their stations, by buying sweet-stuff and penny ices; but there were no such things to be bought at Belvidere, and so all the boys did justice to the cold meat and bread and cheese, which was plentifully provided for them. A very excellent band of fifes and drums was present, composed of boys belonging to a British School, which ought properly to have played during dinner; but being themselves fully occupied in the same way as the shoe-blacks, they were unable to do so. They made amends, however, by playing, in excellent style, as they marched to and from the station.

We question whether the gentlemen of he Committee and the Superintendents of schools in union with the Society did not enjoy themselves quite as much as the boys; and we are sure that some of them must have been very stiff and tired the next day with their exertions at cricket and football. Among those who were most active in these games was a respectable-looking young man, who was once himself in the Society, and carried his box on his head like the poorest there, but now holds a good situation, doing credit to himself and to those who befriended him. After dinner he produced the following copy of verses, written by himself to a popular air:—

I stand before you, as you may see,
To sing about the Society
In the Strand—in the Strand;
How the gentlemen make it a rule
To take the boys from the Ragged School
To the Strand—to the Strand.

Then success to the Society—Heigh Oh!
Heigh ho!
Lord Shaftesbury and the gentlemen, too,
Who formed the Shoe-black Society.

The gentlemen also make it a rule,
Four nights in the week, to have a school,
In the Strand—in the Strand;
And the kindness of Mrs. Howard, you must know,
For she makes the boys coffee before they go
From the Strand—from the Strand.
Then success, &c.

Kind friends, I will take this opportunity
To thank them for their kindness to me
In the Strand—in the Strand;
For I must tell you, not many years back,
I was myself a Red Shoe-black
In the Strand—in the Strand.
Then success, &c.

How kind of the Earl of Shaftesbury to call
And speak to the boys at Exeter Hall,
In the Strand—in the Strand;

And I must not forget Mr. Counsellor Payne,
Whom the boys are glad always to see again,
In the Strand—in the Strand.
Then success, &c.

There is one thing, however, I must not forget,
To thank all those who gave us this treat,
From the Strand—from the Strand.
And now, kind friends, I will bid you farewell,
For about the Society I have nothing more to tell
That's in the Strand—in the Strand.
Then success, &c.

There are several other Shoe-black Societies in London, and we dare say they have all had summer treats, and enjoyed themselves as much as the Reds. We know that they can all produce many young men, in respectable situations, who look back with gratitude, like our poetical friend, to the time when they worked as shoe-blacks, in blue, or brown, or yellow uniforms; and this ought to be a great encouragement both to the boys who are still in the Societies and to those who labour for their good. We look forward with pleasure to meeting all our shoe-black corps next February, at Exeter Hall, when we hope they will get through their tea and cake-drill as well, and sing, if possible, better than they did last year.

W

Notices of Meetings.

FIELD-LANE RAGGED SCHOOL.

On May 3, 1861, the annual meeting took place at St. James's Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The report (read by the honorary secretary) stated that an infant school was in operation for children under seven, many of whom are employed as nurses at three and four years of age, who are allowed to bring the infants of their charge. The daily average attendance was 200; the daily average attendance at the boys' and girls' day-school was 350. 210 fresh scholars had been admitted during the year, making 4,040 instructed since the opening of the present school. 70 girls were instructed in sewing, and had made 1,136 garments. 210 boys and girls had been placed in situations during the year; sent to refuges, 75; royal navy, 54; Shoe-black Society, 8; and restored to friends, 8—making a total of 355. The Clothing Society had made 512 garments for the day-school children, and supplied 150 pairs of strong boots and 50 pairs of cord trousers. There were also a night-school for boys, an evening-school for the elementary instruction of youths and adults who sleep in the Refuge, and an older girls' industrial class. The boys' industrial classes had been well attended—826 had been received to the shoe-making class, and 903 to the tailoring; 200 had been admitted to the girls' night-school during the year, and 62 had obtained prizes. 221 boys and girls received a prize for retaining the same place with good character over twelve months. The Penny Bank had 400 depositors, and during the winter its value was thoroughly appreciated, The mothers' class and maternal department had been productive of much advantage during the year. There had been placed in situations from the male refuge during the year, 377; restored to friends, 89; sent to reformatories and refuges 99; gone into army, 29; royal navy and merchant service, 114—making a total of 708. 7,740 persons admitted had received 29,623 lodgings and 73,850 8oz. loaves of bread. 2,496 homeless women had been received into the female refuge, An urgent appeal for funds is made,

FITZROY MARKET.

The first annual meeting of the above school was recently held. The Rev. Canon Champneys presided. He descanted upon the large amount of good effected by Ragged Schools since their formation. He referred to the report of the Royal Commissioners upon the subject, and said he entirely differed from the opinion expressed by them, and was astonished that the Commissioners should have so ignored this work in the metropolis, where it was really more extensively carried out, even in proportion to its population, than in any part of the country. He thought the most conclusive proof that Ragged Schools had done good was, that whenever one was opened it was very soon filled. He wished that the Commissioners had inquired into the subject more fully before they had made their report, but thought, instead of its damping the ardour of the supporters of the movement, it would be likely to increase it.

The Hon. Secretary then read the report, which stated, that since the opening of the schools in July, 1861, 750 children had received instruction. The number on the books at the present time was 350, with a daily attendance of 110, composed of that class proving the need of such schools. The Mothers' Meeting had been attended with corresponding success. At present there were 27 members, with an average attendance of 14. Since the commencement of this society, about 600 yards of different materials had been sold to the members, at a reduction of one-fourth the original cost. The Penny Bank was equally successful. There had been 281 depositors; amount deposited £77 7*s.* 7*d.*, and amount withdrawn £55 13*s.* 2*d.* The committee concluded the report by calling upon the supporters of the movement to afford them the power of extending the usefulness of an institution so much needed in this locality.

The Rev. W. Gill, Mr. G. W. M'Cree, Mr. E. J. Hytche, the Rev. R. Parrott, Mr. Walker, Sir R. W. Carden, and Mr. Clow addressed the Meeting.

HONDURAS STREET.

The fourteenth annual meeting of this Ragged School was held in the Lecture Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding.

The Chairman said it gave him much pleasure to preside over so large a meeting, especially when he considered the object they had in view, viz., the furtherance of the Ragged School movement. He wished he could induce those who lived far away from the locality in which the institution was situated to give their support, for it was hardly to be expected that those who lived in the immediate districts were able to do all, placed as they were generally in the poorest localities. In the present case the district was well-known for its poverty and wretchedness, and this institution in such a locality was calculated to do an immense amount of good. After some remarks regarding the effect Ragged Schools had in diminishing juvenile crime, his Lordship called upon Mr. Anderson to read the report.

This document gave lengthened details of the various operations connected with the schools. The attendance at the juvenile day-school, it was stated, averaged 70 boys and 80 girls. In the Sunday-school the attendance was rather limited in the morning and afternoon, but in the evening the average number was 280. The boys' evening school was open four nights in the week. The girls' evening school increased in interest and usefulness. There was a sewing-class, meeting on Monday evenings, the average attendance at which was 50 in the summer and 100 in the winter. 697 garments had been made and sold to the children during the year, and had been paid for in pence and farthings. There was a writing-class for girls on Thursday evenings, and on Friday evenings a school, which was in the charge of nine teachers. Free lectures had been delivered during the winter

months. 10 girls and 16 boys had obtained prizes from the Committee of the Ragged School Union, and these would be awarded that night. In the penny bank £11 16*s.* 8*d.* had been deposited. The circulating library was in active operation, and contained 610 volumes. All the books had been taken out during the year, and only one had been lost, which was willingly paid for by the person who borrowed it. The other operations of the school embraced a monthly prayer-meeting, boys' evening prayer-meeting, mothers' meeting, &c. The voluntary teachers numbered 49. The balance-sheet showed a deficiency on the year of £26 9*s.* 4*d.*, which, with a balance due to the Treasurer for 1859, made a total debt of £83 6*s.* 9*d.*

Mr. Sheriff Lusk, in a somewhat lengthened speech, moved—"That the report be adopted, printed, and circulated." He earnestly appealed on behalf of the school, remarking that Ragged Schools deserved the highest sympathy and support, for the objects they sought were of the highest possible character—not only preparing young people to become useful members of society, but also endeavouring to fit them for a higher and brighter world. Mr. Lusk adduced some statistics to show that juvenile crime had greatly diminished, both in London and Glasgow, within the past few years, which was, in a great measure, to be attributed to the influence of Ragged Schools.

The prizes, consisting of sums of 10*s.* and 5*s.* in new coins, were distributed by the Lord Mayor, who gave to each recipient a word or two of encouragement.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Dr. Weir, Rev. Mr. Christien, Rev. J. S. Hall, Mr. Miller, and Rev. P. Dale.

FOX-COURT.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of these schools was held in the Court-house, St. Andrew's, Holborn Hill. W. H. Bodkin, Esq., the Assistant-Judge, took the chair shortly after seven o'clock, when the room was crowded in all parts.

The Report, read by the Secretary, was a lengthy one; condensed, it exhibited the following results:—Children in numbers still flock to our schools, and the number of voluntary teachers increases yearly. The means instituted from time to time for the instruction and benefit of the poor children and their parents are actively carried on, embracing particularly a mixed Day School, Infant School, Week Evening School, Sunday School, Mothers' Meeting, Clothing Fund, Penny Bank, Visiting and Relief Association, City Missionary Meeting, a Lending Library, and various lectures and classes for instruction and improvement. In the Day Schools the highest attendance throughout the past year has been 90 in the Mixed School and 70 in the Infant School; the lowest, about 50 and 30 respectively. The present average is 65 in the former, and 54 in the latter. The scholars, in both of the Day Schools, have improved; and the visitors, who have from time to time inspected the schools, have expressed their approbation. The various Evening Schools have had an aggregate attendance of more than 300 boys and girls, most of whom are employed during the day at various trades to gain their living, and in the evening come to the schools for instruction and improvement. The Sunday Schools show an average attendance of 40 in the morning; in the afternoon, 116, assisted by a good staff of teachers. The Sunday Evening Boys' School is attended by a class of boys unable to attend at any other time, such as costermongers, &c.; attendance, about 110; during the winter, from 45 to 50. The attendance at the Sunday Evening Girls' School ranges from 30 to 60, and would be greater with more teachers, girls having been sent away on this account. A short time since there were 50 girls present, and only two teachers.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. E. Auriol, Joseph Payne, Esq., Henry Hoare, Esq., and other gentlemen.

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	£	s.	d.
A	0	5	0
Atkinson, R., Esq. .	2	2	0
Barker, C. H., Esq. .	1	1	0
Bickersteth, Miss .	1	1	0
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Catt, E., Esq. . .	2	2	0
Comyn, Mrs. . .	2	0	0
Cunningham, Legacy of the late Miss . .	2	0	0
Cure, C., Esq. . .	5	0	0
Dent, Hastings., Esq. .	0	15	0
Dixon, Rev. A. . .	10	0	0
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Drinkwater, Mr. . .	0	10	0
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Gee, Thomas, Esq. .	1	0	0
Geeson, W., Esq. . .	0	10	0
Green, D., Esq. . .	1	1	0
Grenside, C., Esq. .	1	0	0
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Hart, Mrs. . . .	0	10	0
Hawkins, Miss J. . .	1	10	0
Hibberden, Miss E. (coll.)	0	14	0
Hewitson, W. C., Esq. .	25	0	0
Kelsey, Geo., Esq. .	1	1	0
Kent, George Esq. .	1	1	0
Kinnaird, The Lord .	2	0	0
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McLong, Miss E. .	1	0	0
Minshall, G., Esq. .	1	1	0
Molineux, G., Esq. .	1	1	0
Montagu, Major . .	0	10	0
Monteith, J., Esq. .	2	2	0
Morris, W., Esq. . .	1	1	0
Pollard, R. B., Esq. .	1	1	0
Porter, R., Esq. . .	2	2	0
"Pour pauvre enfants"	0	10	0
Reade, Mrs. . . .	0	10	0
Scott, Mrs . . .	1	0	0
Record per—			
R. U.	10	10	0
A Census Offering .	0	10	0
Miss H. Usborne .	1	0	0
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Shepherd, Rev. R. . .	0	5	0
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Spitta, Rev. F. J. .	1	1	0
Spitta, H. A., Esq. .	1	1	0
Stables, W. W., Esq. .	1	1	0
Thomas, Mrs. . .	1	1	0
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Wigfield, Mrs., coll. by—			
Miss Lee . . .	1	0	0
Mrs. Wigfield . .	1	0	0
Small Sums . .	0	15	6
Willis, Mrs. H. . .	0	10	6
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